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محاضرة رقم (7)

* $f(z) = u + iv$.

a) f is analytic function if :-

$$u_x = v_y \quad , \quad u_y = -v_x$$

b) f is polar if :-

$$u_r = \frac{1}{r} v_\theta \quad , \quad v_r = -\frac{1}{r} u_\theta$$

c) f is harmonic if :-

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

$$r^2 u_{rr} + r u_r + u_{\theta\theta} = 0$$

Ex: Show that if $f(z) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$ is analytic then $u(x, y)$ and $v(x, y)$ are harmonic.

Ex: Show that if $f(z) = u(r, \theta) + i v(r, \theta)$ is analytic then $u(r, \theta)$ and $v(r, \theta)$ are harmonic

Sol

analytic f_n :

$$u_r = \frac{1}{r} v_\theta \quad , \quad v_r = -\frac{1}{r} u_\theta$$

Harmonic f_n :-

$$r^2 u_{rr} + r u_r + u_{\theta\theta} = 0 \quad ??$$

$$* \quad u_r = \frac{1}{r} v_\theta \quad \& \quad v_r = -\frac{1}{r} u_\theta \quad \nRightarrow \text{الدالة تحليلية}$$

$$r^2 u_{rr} + r u_r + u_{\theta\theta} = 0$$

كذلك الدالة (harmonic)

تفاضل بالنسبة لـ r

ونعوض عن v_r

[2] Lec 6

$$\Rightarrow r u_r = u_\theta$$

نضرب بالنسبة $\frac{1}{r}$

$$r u_{rr} + u_r = v_{\theta r} \longrightarrow (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow r v_r = -u_\theta$$

$$\cancel{r u_{\theta r} = -u_{\theta\theta}} \quad r v_{\theta r} = -u_{\theta\theta}$$

$$v_{r\theta} = \frac{-1}{r} u_{\theta\theta} \longrightarrow (2)$$

$$v_{r\theta} = v_{\theta r} \quad \text{with (1), (2)}$$

$$r u_{rr} + u_r = \frac{-1}{r} u_{\theta\theta}$$

$$\therefore r^2 u_{rr} + r u_r + u_{\theta\theta} = 0 \quad \#$$

[2] كيفية حساب جزء من $f(z)$ بدلالة الآخر:-

$$f(z) = u + iv, \quad u_x = v_y, \quad u_y = -v_x$$

← معنى هذه الفكرة: أن يعطى u والمطلوب حساب قيمة v أو العكس.

مجهول v ، معلوم u

$$v_y = u_x \quad \text{دالة في } x$$

نم تكامل بالنسبة لـ y جزئياً

$$v = \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + C_1(x)$$

ونجعل ثابت التكامل $C_1(x)$

ونحول على ثابت التكامل باستخدام

الشرط الثاني بنفس طريقة التفكير.

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

Ex1: show that $u = x^2 - y^2 - y$ harmonic
and find conjugate harmonic

Sol

$$u_x = 2x$$

$$u_{xx} = 2$$

$$u_y = -2y - 1$$

$$u_{yy} = -2$$

[4] Lec 6

~~check~~

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \Rightarrow \therefore u \text{ is harmonic}$$

$$u_x = v_y, \quad u_y = -v_x$$

$$v_y = 2x$$

$$v = \int 2x \, dy + C_1(x) = 2xy + C_1(x) \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$u_y = -v_x$$

$$-2y - 1 = -(2y + C_1'(x))$$

مع هذه الخطوات نعرف منها هذه الخطوات =
محيطة أهم هناك خطأ.

$$C_1'(x) = 1$$

$$C_1(x) = x + c$$

بالعزيمون في (1)

$$v = 2xy + x + c$$

Ex2: if $u = e^{2x} \cos ay$ is a real part of analytic f z find the value of a and its conjugate harmonic.

Sol

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

$$u_x = 2e^{2x} \cos(ay), \quad u_y = e^{2x} (-a \sin(ay))$$

$$u_{xx} = 4e^{2x} \cos(ay), \quad u_{yy} = -a^2 e^{2x} \cos(ay)$$

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

$$(4 - a^2) e^{2x} \cos(ay) = 0$$

$$\cos ay = 0 \Rightarrow ay = \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2} \quad (\text{only } e^{-\infty} = 0)$$

$$4 - a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm 2$$

$$u = e^{2x} \cos(2y) \longrightarrow (u)$$

6 Lec 6

$$u_x = v_y, \quad v_x = -u_y$$

$$v_y = 2e^{2x} \cos(2y)$$

$$v = \frac{2e^{2x} \sin 2y}{2} + C_1(x)$$

$$v_x = -u_y$$

$$v_x = 2e^{2x} \sin(2y) + C_1'(x) = -(-e^{2x} 2 \sin 2y)$$

$$C_1'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1(x) = C$$

$$\therefore v = e^{2x} \sin(2y) + C$$

EX3: ① Suppose $f(z)$ and $f'(z)$ are analytic then $f(z) = \text{constant}$.

② show that if $f(z)$ is analytic

$f(z) = u + iv$, and $|f(z)| = C$, then

$f(z) = \text{constant}$.

[3] show that if $f(z) = u + i v$ is analytic then $\nabla^2 |f(z)|^2 = 4 \left| \frac{df}{dz} \right|^2$.

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

$$[C_1 + i C_2]$$

Sol

$$f(z) = u + i v$$

$$|f(z)| = C_1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = C_1$$

$$\therefore u^2 + v^2 = C_1^2 \longrightarrow (1)$$

المطلوب هو وضع u ثابت ، v = الثابت .

$$u_x = v_y , \quad u_y = -v_x$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = C_1^2$$

نفاضل (1) بالنسبة لـ x

$$2u u_x + 2v v_x = 0$$

$$u u_x + v v_x = 0 \longrightarrow (2)$$

[8] Loc 6

نفسه (1) بالمشابه y

$$2u u_y + 2v v_y = 0$$

$$u u_y + v v_y = 0 \longrightarrow (3)$$

$$u u_y + v u_x = 0 \longrightarrow (4) \text{ because } v_y = u_x$$

نوزب رقم (2) * u ، رقم (4) * v ونجمعهم

$$\therefore u^2 u_x + u v \underbrace{v_x + u v u_y + v^2 u_x}_{\rightarrow v_x = -u_y} = 0$$

$$\therefore (u^2 + v^2) u_x = 0$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = C_1 \quad \therefore u_x = 0 \Rightarrow u = C_1(y)$$

~~$u = C_2(x)$~~

$$v_y = 0 \Rightarrow v = C_2(x)$$

منقول ١٣ * ٤ ، ٤ * ١٣ و فملا هه :

$$(u^2 - v^2) v_x = 0$$

$$u = \pm v \Rightarrow u = \text{constant}, v = \text{constant}$$

$$\text{or } v_x = 0 \Rightarrow v = C_3(y)$$

$$\therefore C_3(y) = C_2(x) \quad \therefore = \text{constant}$$

$$v = \text{constant}$$

$$\cancel{v_x} \pm v_x = u_y = 0 \Rightarrow u_y = 0$$

$$C_4(x) = C_1(y) = \text{constant}$$

$$\therefore f = u + iv = \text{constant}$$

where u, v are constant.

Ch3 : Elementary Complex Function

في هذا الجزء :-

- نشارك جميع الخواص الهامة للدوال القياسية
- يعني نجمع الباب الأول والثاني (لمست معلومة جديدة)

[1] Polynomial :-

$$P_n(z) = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_0$$

فئة الأعداد المركبة

the function is entire

[2] Exponential fn :- ~~analytic function~~

$$f(z) = e^z \text{ is entire}$$

[3] ~~Logarithmic~~ Logarithmic fn :-

$$\ln(z) = \ln(r e^{i(\theta \pm 2n\pi)})$$

$$\ln(x+iy) = \ln r + i(\theta \pm 2n\pi)$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

[II] Lec 6

at $n=0$ the value is a principle value.

Ex: Evaluate

[1] $\text{Ln}(1+i)$

[2] $\text{Ln}(1+i)^{1+i}$

[3] the roots of $e^z + 1 = 0$ is $|z| < 10$

Sol

[1]

$$x=1, y=1, r=\sqrt{2}, \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1} = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{Ln}(1+i) = \text{Ln} \sqrt{2} + i \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right)$$

$$[2] Z = (1+i)^{1+i} = e^{\text{Ln}(1+i)^{(1+i)}}$$

$$= \frac{(1+i) \text{Ln}(1+i)}{e}$$

$$\text{Ln}(1+i) = \text{Ln} \sqrt{2} + i \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right)$$

[12] Lec 6

$$e^{(1+i) \left[\ln \sqrt{2} + i \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right) \right]}$$

$$= e^{\ln \sqrt{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right)} \cdot e^{i \left[\ln \sqrt{2} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right) \right]}$$

$$= e^{\ln \sqrt{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right)} * \left[\cos \left[\ln \sqrt{2} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right) \right] + i \sin \left[\ln \sqrt{2} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \pm 2n\pi \right) \right] \right]$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad z + 1 = 0 \quad ; \quad |z| \leq 1$$

$$z = -1$$

$$z = \ln(-1)$$

$$x = -1, \quad y = 0, \quad r = 1, \quad \theta = \pi$$

$$z = \ln(1) + i(\pi \pm 2n\pi)$$

$$Z_n = i(1 \pm 2n)\pi$$

مع لمعرفة القيم الذي تقع فيه

مع لمعرفة القيم التي تقع داخل الدائرة بدونه رسم دقوهت
عنه قيم n ونجيب الحقياس لو طلع أقل منه (١٥) يبقى
داخل الدائرة ولو أكبر منه (١٥) يكون خارج الدائرة.

$$n=0 \Rightarrow Z_0 = i\pi \in D \quad D: \text{Disk}$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow Z_1 = i3\pi \in D$$

~~نفسه~~

$$n=-1 \Rightarrow Z_{-1} = i\pi \in D$$

$$n=-2 \Rightarrow Z_{-2} = -i3\pi$$